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SIXTEENTH YEAR.

12 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1905.

12 PAGES

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## FLAMES FROM CRONSTADT SCARED ST. PETERSBURG

### A Mutiny Among Drunken Sailors Magnified Into a Rising of the Army

It was Quickly and Bloodily Put Down—A Rumor That the Government Has Further Surrendered by the Removal of Trepoff and the Granting of Immediate Universal Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—This city was in a furor of excitement all of yesterday and late into the night over the news of the mutiny at Cronstadt and everyone of the exaggerated reports of the affairs received credence in many quarters and half the inhabitants of the capital believed that the mutiny was successful; that the troops sent from here had joined in the revolt; that the entire garrison of St. Petersburg would follow suit, today, and that the town of Cronstadt had been burned to the ground, together with the surrounding forts.

The place was represented as being in the hands of 8,000 sailors who had murdered their officers, seized the arsenal and bombarded the imperial palace at Peterhof, across the bay. Butcher was said to have prevailed in the streets all during the day and rumors even went to the extent of saying that Father John of Cronstadt had left the bed on which he was supposed to be dying, to lead the mutineers.

Many of these sensational reports were, of course, entirely false, but sufficient details have been received to prove that about 3,000 sailors and a battalion of artillerymen from one of the forts indulged in a mutiny which was only put down by about 7,000 Cossacks and troops of the imperial guard hastily dispatched from St. Petersburg and from the garrisons near Peterhof and that machine guns had to be employed.

Before the arrival of the troops the sailors, many of whom were drunk on liquor plundered from the spirit shops, had set fire to the market and to several groups of houses. About 200 sailors were still holding out at midnight, and although these are expected to surrender today, the authorities became so alarmed that the Paul regiment of the guard was dispatched to Cronstadt at 1 o'clock this morning.

The governor of Cronstadt telegraphed the general staff at midnight that the mutiny had been crushed; that there was no likelihood of any renewal

of the revolt today; that reports to the effect that members of the guard had joined the mutineers were false, and that there was no truth in the reports that the mutineers had seized the arsenal and forts. The governor in his telegram said that many of the mutinous sailors tried to escape in boats to the mainland, but that they were captured and were being brought back to Cronstadt. He gave no estimate of the casualties. The correspondent of the Associated Press, who is on the ground, however, says that the officers estimate the casualties at 200, which is certainly very conservative in view of the reports brought by refugees who fled from the town to the mainland.

At this critical juncture there is no attempt made in government circles to minimize the seriousness of the mutiny, and it is admitted that if a battalion of artillerymen joined the sailors in open revolt the mutinous spirit must have been contagious. It is admitted that while the Cossacks and guards stood the severe test of shooting upon their fellows in another branch of the service, there is a fear that the mutiny will have a bad effect on the morale of the troops, which already has been badly shaken by the revolutionary propaganda.

As soon as the news of the mutiny was received here the seventeenth and eighteenth equipages of sailors were locked in their barracks and the barracks were surrounded by Cossacks. The sailors were furious with rage and shouted from the windows that they were ready to join their mutinous comrades.

**TREPOFF THROWN OVER.**  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—Count Witte and the emperor have made another surrender. General Trepoff has been removed from power and the position which he occupied, that of governor general of St. Petersburg and assistant minister of the interior. The Russian premier agreed to immediate universal suffrage.

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**THE DAY'S WILD RUMORS.**  
Cronstadt, Nov. 9.—The troops here have mutinied and firing is going on in the streets. The inhabitants are panic stricken and fleeing the city.

**MASSACRE AND PANIC.**  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—It is reported that a massacre occurred at Cronstadt last night and that the infantry using machine guns fired on the people. The city is reported in flames. Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg is interrupted, but the telephones are working. The British embassy requested General Trepoff to protect British subjects at Cronstadt.

**THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.**  
Lighted by the Glare of the Burning Seaport.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the alarming news from Cronstadt. According to reports a mutiny of sailors occurred during the night followed by a regular battle with the troops, machine guns being used. Workmen sided with the sailors and hundreds were killed or wounded. Later the torch was used and the town is now in flames.

It is reported that the flare of the flames can be seen from the emperor's palace at Peterhof. The inhabitants of Cronstadt are in a panic. Boats have stopped running, and telegraphic and telephone communication is severed. It is impossible to verify the reports and get details of the happenings.

**MUTINEERS REINFORCED.**  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—A force of urban cavalry sent to Cronstadt from Peterhof is reported to have joined the insurgents. It is also reported that the artillery men of the fortress have joined the insurgents.

## PREMIER BALFOUR'S PROPHECY OF PEACE

His Allusion to the Second Birth of Russia.

London, Nov. 9.—"A century ago Pitt, standing where I now stand, prophesied war. Today I prophesy peace." This was the text on which Premier Balfour based his speech concerning the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries at the lord mayor's banquet in the Guild Hall tonight. Mr. Balfour and Whitehall Reid, the American ambassador, who replied to the toast, "Their excellencies, the foreign ministers," proposed by the lord mayor, vied with each other in pleasant words for the credit of their respective countries as leaders among the advocates of arbitration.

The premier's reference to Russia was particularly happy. He said: "Our friends in Russia are absorbing public interest by the great movement they are making in the direction, as we believe, of self government. The task of the emperor and his advisers is indeed not a light one, and those who for centuries have practiced parliamentary government understand the difficulties which confront them. There is not a citizen in Great Britain who does not wish them every success, and I express the earnest wish that the movement may not in the future be strained by the unnecessary effusion of blood. We hope that the movement will bring happiness to countless millions, unshaken by a repetition of the horrible events which made the initial progress so lamentable."

The banquet was conducted with all the quaint ceremonials peculiar to the occasion. The guests of Lord Mayor Morgan included the retiring lord mayor, Sir John Pount, and Premier Balfour as guests of honor. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Arnold-Forster, secretary of war; Wm. St. John Broderick, secretary for India; Lord Cawdor, Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Ambassador Reid, the Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Belgian, Mexican and Siamese ministers, and about 1,000 other prominent persons prior to the banquet the guests were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mavorse in the great reception room of Guild Hall.

\$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 for the first, second and third best one hundred three line ads of Donofrio's Crystallized Cactus Candy. To young ladies only.

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## FOUND TRAIL OF GRINDELL

### Marked by Camps and Dead Horses

Captain Rynning Returns From a Search Which Failed to Locate the Bodies of the Explorers.

Bisbee, Ariz., Nov. 9.—(Special)—Captain Rynning, at the head of a searching party sent after the Grindell party, returned to Guaymas today after an absence of a week. The party sailed up the coast from Guaymas and made five landings on Tiburon island, but could find no trace of the party there. They saw no Indians, but found plenty of fresh signs. They crossed over to the western coast of the main land and trailed inward fifty miles. They found the dead horses and burros of the missing party, but no trace of the men or their bodies.

The camping outfit was also found and the old camps of the party were located, but there was no trace of the missing men. Hoffman, the guide, who made his way down the coast after becoming separated from Grindell on June 29 last, took the searchers to the last place he saw the missing men, and the trail was followed until obliterated. Rynning is of the opinion that the men, crazed with thirst, wandered away into some obscure spot and died.

Grindell's brother and his party are still in that section. Rynning and the searchers cut their trail twenty miles inland going south, and again still farther in, where they say they turned and started back north.

## THE SECOND BATTLE ON

### Hearst's Contest is Well Under Way

Ballot Boxes Safeguarded Against Tampering—Farker the Attorney for Tammany.

New York, Nov. 9.—The contest over the mayoralty election, inaugurated by Wm. R. Hearst, the municipal ownership candidate, developed interesting and spectacular features today. For twelve hours the boxes containing nearly 600,000 ballots cast in last Tuesday's election were stowed in the vicinity of the headquarters of the board of elections in Sixth avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The ballot boxes had been gathered during the night by the police and conveyed in patrol wagons to the election board's headquarters. There the officials refused to receive the ballot boxes, and the police, acting under a court order signed by Justice Gaynor, compelling the police authorities to turn the ballots over to the election board, had nothing to do but remain outside and await the pleasure of the election officials.

Apprised of the situation, the attorneys for Hearst appeared before Justice Dickey, of the state supreme court, and secured from him an order compelling John R. Voorhis, president of the board of elections, to accept the ballots. The order was served promptly, and the ballots then were received and receipted for by the board. Under strong guards the patrol wagons containing the boxes were driven to various warehouses in this city and Brooklyn, where the ballots were stored subject to the orders of the election board.

State Attorney General Julius Mayer placed at my disposal the machinery of the attorney general's office would remain open until midnight. Superintendent of Elections Morgan appeared before Messrs. Mayer and Jerome with six of his deputies and placed evidence before the prosecuting officials.

Another feature of the contest today was an announcement by the citizens union that it would join the forces investigating the charges of fraud and wrong-doing at this election, its prime object being to insure a new election law in the state of New York.

Attorney General Mayer said tonight: "District Attorney Jerome has placed at my disposal the machinery of his office and will co-operate with me in any way, as I will with him, in the prosecution of offenses against the election franchise. Assistant District Attorneys Perkins and Sanford are to devote themselves to this work in conjunction with Deputy Attorney General Mason and assistants."

The attorney general received a large bundle of subpoenas from the district attorney and immediately put several election deputies at work serving them. Charges that several ballot boxes had been stolen before the returns were reported and that others were found unsealed, were made during the day. The investigation of the election promises to be the most thorough ever made in New York City.

Mayor McClellan today engaged counsel, among them being Alton B. Parker, democratic candidate for president last year, to represent him in the contest. W. M. Ivins, the republican candidate for mayor, has volunteered his services to Mr. Hearst in the investigation.

A statement was issued from Mr. Hearst's headquarters tonight saying

that an examination of the alleged defective ballots which were thrown out on election day, shows more than 8,000 which he declares should have been counted for him. It is asserted that these ballots were marked with a cross beneath the municipal ownership emblem and in the circle over Mr. Jerome's name. Mr. Hearst said these ballots should have been counted for him pending a judicial decision as to their validity. He asserts that if these were accredited to him he would be elected without a recount of the entire vote.

Attorney General Mayer stated tonight that he had received information of the recovery from the North river of certain ballot boxes used in the election of Tuesday last. He said the matter was under investigation.

## A BRAZILIAN MUTINY.

Care is Taken To Distinguish It From A Revolution.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9.—The garrison of the fortress at Santa Cruz has mutinied. It is believed that the mutiny was quickly suppressed. The city is perfectly quiet, and there is no revolution. The mutineers of the fortress surrendered to the authorities this morning and the trouble is believed to be over.

## ONLY ONE FATALITY.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Ambassador Nogueira of Brazil tonight received dispatches from the Brazilian foreign office regarding the mutiny in the Santa Cruz fortress at Rio, reported in the Associated Press dispatches today and announcing that the affairs resulted in the killing of Major Digno Freire and the wounding of a second lieutenant. The ambassador's advisers say that the mutiny was one of non-commissioned men against their superior officers and after a short bombardment opposite the fort of Sao Joa in the harbor and an attack by a brigade of infantry from the inland, the mutineers surrendered this morning.

Major De Pederneras, the military attaché of the embassy here, was several years ago commander of the port at Santa Cruz, and he tonight expressed the opinion that the mutiny probably grew out of punishment for some breach of discipline. He says that the Santa Cruz fortress is an artillery post manned by a regiment from that branch of the service; that it is heavily fortified by modern guns and is one of five forts at the entrance to the harbor of Rio.

## TALK TO HARDWARE MEN.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission, was the principal speaker at a joint meeting of the American Hardware Manufacturers' association and the new hardware society, at the Willard hotel tonight. There was a large attendance of members of both associations, by whom Mr. Shonts was given a hearty reception.

## A WRESTLING EVENT.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Tom Frisbie, of Hot Springs, N. C., won a wrestling match tonight by defeating Chas. Wittmer, of Cincinnati, taking the first and third falls.

## AN INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Two companies of militia have been ordered to Whitewater, Tenn., where a battle between striking non-union miners and unionists is reported.

## CONNELL'S FIGHT.

Berlin, N. H., Nov. 9.—Bartlett Connell, of Portland, knocked out Jim Broderick, of Chicago, in the seventh round of what was to have been a fifteen round contest here tonight.

## THE NEW YORK LIFE MISSOURI BUSINESS

Saved to it by a United States Court Restraining Order.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—The New York Life Insurance company through its attorneys F. N. Judson and former Attorney General Clegg, late this afternoon applied to United States Circuit Judge Adams for an injunction to restrain State Insurance Superintendent Vandiver from enforcing his order prohibiting the company from carrying on further business in Missouri.

The application was favorably passed upon by Judge Adams, who issued a restraining order enjoining Superintendent Vandiver to appear before the federal court at Jefferson City on Nov. 20, to show cause why he should not be prevented from enforcing his order excluding the New York Life Insurance company from doing further business in Missouri and ordering that, pending the hearing, the superintendent's order be not enforced.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY SPLENDIDLY OBSERVED

Gathering of the Anglo-American Fleet in the Hudson.

New York, Nov. 9.—At noon today six British warships in the Hudson river, in union with double that number of American men-of-war, fired a national salute of twenty-one guns in honor of King Edward, who celebrated today his sixty-fourth birthday. Bedecked from stem to stern with gaily fluttering flags of many colors, the column of ships stretched for miles up the Hudson, from Forty-second to One hundred and Twenty-fifth street, by far the largest and most formidable Anglo-American force ever assembled

in a home or foreign port. The weather was perfect. As the last gun of the salute thundered forth across the water, came the strains of "God Save the King" from the flagships of the respective squadrons the melody being taken up by a thousand voices on shore.

The British squadron passed in through the Narrows at 7:28, the flagship Drake at the head of the column. As the squadron passed Governor's island the flagship thundered forth a national salute of twenty-one guns, which the short battery answered in kind. Without diminishing speed the cruisers swung around into the Hudson river. The sight of them met the whistles of every craft in the harbor shrieking in welcome.

Despite the early hours, hundreds who had gathered along the shore line doffed their hats and waved their handkerchiefs in greeting to the visitors. Throughout this splendid welcome the rear admiral prince stood on the after bridge of the Drake, pleased and impressed. As they came past Quarantine station, each ship had lowered her small storm color and hoisted in its stead the large ensign, which dipped again and again in answer to the salutes of passing craft. Stretching down the Hudson awaiting the coming of the British squadron, in full dress, were the twelve men of war of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet.

Steaming to within 400 yards of the flagship Maine the flagship Drake dropped anchor shortly before 9 o'clock. Although the official saluting between the squadrons occurred off Annapolis, as a special mark of courtesy Admiral Evans' flagship greeted the royal standard with a national salute of twenty-one guns. This keenly delighted Prince Louis, who later thanked Admiral Evans when the latter, accompanied by Rear Admirals Davis and Brownson, repaired aboard the Drake at half past nine o'clock to felicitate the admiral printing the birthday of the sovereign. Thirteen guns hailed Admiral Evans as he went over the side of the Drake.

Before the smoke of the salutes had cleared away the president's yacht Mayflower, in command of Captain Cameron McR. Winslow, steamed past and anchored near the Kentucky off the Jersey shore. From the time his squadron anchored, Prince Louis was kept busy receiving and returning official calls. He found time, however, to receive this morning a delegation of New York reporters who were cordially welcomed aboard his flagship and to whom he talked quite frankly of his visit to this country.

## JAPANESE ASPIRE TO AN EMBASSY

President Roosevelt Favors Raising Rank of Diplomatic Post.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, had a long talk today with Secretary Root, regarding the business of his mission, which the minister is putting in shape preparatory to departing for Japan on an extended leave of absence. While he is in Tokyo the minister will discuss with the foreign office officials the expediency of raising the Japanese mission here to the rank of an embassy. President Roosevelt would be glad to see this done, and he is particularly desirous that Mr. Takahira, for whom he has conceived the highest esteem, should have the honor of being the first Japanese ambassador to America.

But the president cannot initiate this movement because the existing statutes provide that he may erect the American legation at Tokyo into an embassy only after he has been advised that the Japanese government has taken such action in the case of its own diplomatic representation in Washington. To carry this into effect, the diet of Japan must first give its consent to the change and that is the matter which Mr. Takahira will take up with the foreign office officials when he reaches Japan. The diet does not convene until December, so that the change in the grade of the diplomatic posts at Washington and Tokyo, if it is made at all, probably cannot be made until early next year.

It is impossible at the present to state whether or not Lloyd Griscom, present American minister at Tokyo will become the first ambassador there. Mr. Griscom, according to cable dispatches, said farewell today to the emperor of Japan, and it is not certain that he will return to Tokyo. He has been granted a leave of absence.

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**H. F. VANTILBURG**

## THE MUTUAL LAW HOUSE

### Supported Out of Legal Expense Fund

The Janitor Was Suspected of Being an Attorney—Other Incidents of the Insurance Investigation.

New York, Nov. 9.—The house in Albany, N. Y., which testimony before the insurance investigating committee has heretofore shown was for a number of years maintained by the funds of the Mutual Life Insurance company was again given some attention by Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, when Michael P. Mullany, the caretaker of the house, was called today as a witness.

Mr. Mullany's testimony was in a great part in corroboration of the previous testimony that A. C. Fields, while employed as stationery agent of the Mutual, also looked after legislative matters and paid the rent for the Albany house.

Today a number of vouchers signed by Mullany were identified by the witness who acknowledged receiving the money for them. Some purported to be for legal services, some for sundries and some for traveling expenses. The witness said he was not a lawyer and could not explain why vouchers were made out to that item. J. M. Beck, counsel for the Mutual, however, took occasion to remind the counsel that all vouchers for the maintenance of this house, it has been testified, were charged to legal expenses. Mr. Hughes said that did not explain why some were for traveling expenses, and some for sundries.

Mullany could not tell what the sundries were unless they were supplies. He had taken trips to New York to see Mr. Fields at the latter's suggestion. He did not know how many times he had been to New York. He sometimes bought tickets for Mr. Fields. Nineteen vouchers were identified by Mullany, for all of which he admitted he received the money, which aggregated \$5,739. These were paid during March 1900, and July 12, 1905.

Mullany said his salary was \$25 a month. He had never carried any money to Albany from New York, and had never paid out any money for Mr. Fields.

The greater part of the day, Wm. Barnes, Sr., formerly of Albany, but now living at Nantucket, Mass., sat in the committee room waiting to be called, but late in the afternoon he was excused for the day. Mr. Barnes figured in this investigation several weeks ago when vouchers for legal services, bearing his signature were produced, together with a letter signed by Wm. Barnes, Jr., of Albany, reminding the Mutual Life that his father's "honorarium" had not been received, and further asking that a check be forwarded.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company figured in the greater part of the day's proceedings. John R. Hegeman, president of the company, who was on the stand when the adjournment was taken yesterday, was the first witness today and the expenses of the company were further gone into. It was brought out that Mr. Hegeman's salary is the same as that of John A. McCall, president of the New York Life, \$100,000. Previous to 1905, however, Mr. Hegeman received \$90,000. The salary of Vice President Haley Fiske is \$75,000; Geo. H. Gaston, second vice president, receives \$37,500; and Frank O. Ayres, third vice president receives \$18,750.

The work of agents in the field and their compensation was taken up with Mr. Hegeman, and later James M. Craig, the actuary, was called to supply details as to figures with which Mr. Hegeman was not familiar. Later in the day, when Mr. Craig had been excused, Mr. Hegeman was again called and the subject of the company's securities were taken up, but the interrogation had hardly begun when adjournment was ordered.

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